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[NO. 142.]

MISCELLANY.

[FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.]

The Floating Beacon.

One dark and stormy night, we were on a voyage from Bergen to Christian-sand in a small sloop. Our captain sus-pected that he had approached too near the Norwegian coast, though he could not discern any land, and the wind blew with such violence, that we were in momentary dread of being driven upon a lee-shore. We had endeavored, for more than an hour, to keep our vessel away; but our efforts proved unavail- ing, and we soon found that we could scarcely hold our own. A clouded sky, a hazy atmosphere, and irregular show- ers of sleety rain, combined to deepen the obscurity of night, and nothing what- ever was visible, except the sparkling of the distant waves, when their tops happened to break into a wreath of foam. The sea ran very high, and sometimes broke over the deck so fur- iously, that the men were obliged to hold by the rigging, lest they should be carried away. Our captain was a per- son of timid and irresolute character, and the dangers that environed us made him gradually lose confidence in himself. He often gave orders, and countermand- ed them in the same moment, all the while taking small quantities of ardent spirits at intervals. Fear and intoxica- tion soon stupefied him completely, and the crew ceased to consult him, or to pay any respect to his authority, in so far as regarded the management of the vessel.

About midnight our mainsail was split, and shortly after we found that the sloop had sprung a leak. We had before shipped a good deal of water through the hatches, and the quantity that now entered from below was so great, that we thought she would go down every moment. Our only chance of escape lay in our boat, which was immediately lowered. After we had all got on board of her, except the captain, who stood leaning against the mast, we called to him, requesting that he would follow us without delay. "How dare you quit the sloop without my permission?" cried he, staggering forwards. "This is not fit weather to go a-fishing. Come back—back with you all!"—No, no, re- turned one of the crew, "we don't want to be sent to the bottom for your obsti- nacy. Bear a hand there, or we'll leave you behind."—"Captain, you are drunk," said another; "you cannot take care of yourself. You must obey us now."—"Silence! mutinous villain," answered the captain. "What are you all afraid of? This is a fine breeze—Up main- sail, and steer her right in the wind's eye."

The sea knocked the boat so violent- ly and constantly against the side of the sloop, that we feared the former would be injured or upset; if we did not imme- diately row away; but as anxious as we were to preserve our lives, we could not reconcile ourselves to the idea of abandoning the captain who grew more obstinate the more we attempted to per- suade him to accompany us. At length, one of the crew leaped on board the sloop, and having seized hold of him, tried to drag him along by force; but he struggled resolutely, and soon freed himself from the grasp of the seaman, who immediately resumed his place among us, and urged that we should not any longer risk our lives for the sake of a drunkard and a madman. Most of the party declared they were of the same opinion, and began to push off the boat; but I entreated them to make one effort more to induce their infuriated commander to accompany us. At that moment he came up from the cabin, to which he had descended a lit- tle time before, and we immediately per- ceived that he was more under the in- fluence of ardent spirits than ever. He abused us all in the grossest terms, and threatened his crew with severe pun- ishment, if they did not come on board, and return to their duty. His manner was so violent, that no one seemed wil- ling to attempt to constrain him to come on board the boat; and after vainly representing the absurdity of his con- duct, and the danger of his situation, we bid him farewell, and rowed away.

The sea ran so high, and had such a terrific appearance, that I almost wish- ed myself in the sloop again. The crew plied the oars in silence, and we heard nothing but the hissing of the enormous billows as they gently rose up, and slowly subsided again, without breaking. At intervals, our boat was elevated far above the surface of the ocean, and remained, for a few moments, trembling upon the pinnacle of a surge, from which it would quietly de- scend into a gulf, so deep and awful

that we often thought the dense black mass of waters which formed its sides, were on the point of overarching us, and bursting upon our heads. We glid- ed with regular undulations from one billow to another; but every time we sunk into the trough of the sea, my heart died within me, for I felt as if we were going lower down than we had ever done before, and clung instinctive- ly to the board on which I sat.

Notwithstanding my terrors, I fre- quently looked towards the sloop. The fragments of her mainsail, which re- mained attached to the yard, and flut- tered in the wind, enabled us to discern exactly where she lay, and shewed, by their motion, that she pitched about in a terrible manner. We occasionally heard the voice of her unfortunate com- mander, calling to us in tones of frantic derision, and by turns vociferating curs- es and blasphemous oaths, and singing sea-songs with a wild and frightful en- ergy. I sometimes almost wished that the crew would make another effort to save him; but, next moment, the princi- ple of self-preservation repressed all feelings of humanity, and I endeavored, by closing my ears, to banish the idea of his sufferings from my mind.

After a little time the shivering can- vass disappeared, and we heard a tu- multuous roaring and bursting of billows, and saw an unusual sparkling of the sea, about a quarter of a mile from us. One of the sailors cried out that the sloop was now on her beam ends, and that the noise, to which we listened, was that of the waves breaking over her. We could sometimes perceive a large black mass heaving itself up irregularly among the flashing surges, and then disappearing for a few moments, and knew but too well that it was the hull of the ves- sel. At intervals, a shrill and agonized voice uttered some exclamations, but we could not distinguish what they were, and then a long-drawn shriek came across the ocean, which suddenly grew more furiously agitated, near the spot where the sloop lay, and, in a few mo- ments, she sunk down, and a black wave formed itself out of the waters that had engulfed her, and swelled gloomily into a magnitude greater than that of the surrounding billows.

The seamen dropped their oars, as if by one impulse, and looked expressively at each other, without speaking a word. Awful forebodings of a fate similar to that of the captain, appeared to chill every heart, and to repress the energy that had hitherto excited us to make unremitting exertions for our common safety. While we were in this state of hopeless inaction, the man at the helm called out that he saw a light a-head. We all strained our eyes to discern it, but, at the moment, the boat was sink- ing down between two immense waves, one of which closed the prospect, and we remained in breathless anxiety till a rising surge elevated us above the level of the surrounding ocean. A light like a dazzling star then suddenly flashed upon our view, and joyful exclamations burst from every mouth. "That," cried one of the crew, "must be the floating beacon which our captain was looking out for this afternoon. If we can but gain it, we'll be safe enough yet. This intelligence cheered us all, and the men began to ply the oars with redoubled vigor, while I employed myself in bale- ing out the water that sometimes rushed over the gunnel of the boat when a sea happened to strike her.

An hour's hard rowing brought us so near the light-house that we almost ceased to apprehend any further danger; but it was suddenly obscured from our view, and at the same time, a confused roaring and dashing commenced at a lit- tle distance, and rapidly increasing in loudness. We soon perceived a tremen- dous billow rolling towards us. Its top, part of which had already broke, overhanging the base, as if unwilling to burst until we were within reach of its violence. The man who steered the boat, brought her head to the sea, but all to no purpose, for the water rushed furiously over us, and we were complet- ely immersed. I felt the boat swept from under me, and was left struggling and groping about in hopeless despera- tion, for something to catch hold of. When nearly exhausted, I received a severe blow on the side, from a small cask of water which the sea had forced against me. I immediately twined my arms round it, and, after recovering myself a little, began to look for the boat, and to call to my companions; but I could not discover any vestige of them or of their vessel. However, I still had a faint hope that they were in existence, and that the intervention of the billows concealed them from my view. I continued to shout as loud as possible, for the sound of my own voice

in some measure relieved me from the feeling of awful and heart-chilling lone- liness which my situation inspired; but not even an echo responded to my cries, and, convinced that my comrades had all perished I ceased looking for them, and pushed towards the beacon in the best manner I could. A long series of fatiguing exertions brought me close to the side of the vessel which contain- ed it, and I called out loudly, in hopes that those on board might hear me and come to my assistance, but no one appearing, I waited patiently till a wave raised me on a level with the chains, and then caught hold of them, and succeeded in getting on board.

As I did not see any person on deck, I went forwards to the sky-light, and looked down. Two men were seated below at a table, and a lamp, which was suspended above them, being swung backwards and forwards by the rolling of the vessel, threw its light upon their faces alternately. One seemed agitated with passion, and the other surveyed him with a scornful look. They both talked very loudly, and used threaten- ing gestures, but the sea made so much noise that I could not distinguish what was said. After a little time, they start- ed up, and seemed to be on the point of closing and wrestling together, when a woman rushed through a small door and prevented them. I beat upon deck with my feet at the same time, and the at- tention of the whole party was soon transferred to the noise. One of the men immediately came up the cabin stairs, but stopped short on seeing me, as if irresolute whether to advance or hasten below again. I approached him, and told my story in a few words, but, instead of making any reply, he went down to the cabin, and began to relate to the others what he had seen. I soon followed him, easily found my way, in- to the apartment where they all were. They appeared to feel mingled sensa- tions of fear and astonishment at my presence, and it was some time before any of them entered into conversation with me, or afforded those comforts which I stood so much in need of.

After I had refreshed myself with food, and been provided with a change of clothing, I went upon deck, and sur- veyed the singular asylum in which Providence had enabled me to take re- fuge from the fury of the storm. It did not exceed thirty feet long, and was very strongly built, and completely decked over, except at the entrance to the cab- in. It had a thick mast at midships, with a large lantern, containing several burners and reflectors, on the top of it; and this could be lowered and hoisted up again, as often as required, by means of ropes and pulleys. The vessel was firmly moored upon an extensive sand- bank, the beacon being intended to warn seamen to avoid a part of the ocean where many lives and vessels had been lost, in consequence of the latter running aground. The accommodations below decks were narrow, and of an inferior description; however, I gladly retired to the berth that was allotted me by my entertainers, and fatigue and the rocking of billows combined to lull me into a quiet and dreamless sleep.

Next morning, one of the men whose name was Angerstoff, came to my bed- side, and called me to breakfast in a surly and imperious manner. The others looked coldly and distrustfully when I joined them, and I saw that they regarded me as an intruder and an un- welcome guest. The meal passed without almost any conversation, and I went upon deck whenever it was over. The tempest of the preceding night had in a great measure abated, but the sea still ran very high, and a black mist hovered over it, through which the Norwegian coast, lying at eleven miles distance, could be dimly seen. I look- ed in vain for some remains of the sloop or boat. Not a bird enlivened the heav- ing expanse of waters, and I turned shuddering from the dreary scene, and asked Morvalden, the youngest of the men, when he thought I had any chance of getting ashore. "Not very soon, I'm afraid," returned he. "We are visited, once a month, by people from yonder land, who are appointed to bring us supplies of provisions and other neces- saries. They were here only six days ago, so you may count how long it will be before they return. Fishing boats sometimes pass us during fine weather, but we don't have much of that this moon at least."

No intelligence could have been more depressing to me than this. The idea of spending perhaps three weeks in such a place was almost insupportable, and the more so, as I could not hasten my deliverance by any exertions of my own, but would be obliged to remain in a state of inactive suspense till good for-

tune, or the regular course of events, afforded me the means of getting ashore. Neither Angerstoff nor Morvalden seem- ed to sympathize with my distress, or even to care that I should have it in my power to leave the vessel, except in so far as my departure would free them from the expense of supporting me. They returned indistinct and repulsive answers to all the questions I asked, and appeared anxious to avoid having the least communication with me. During the greater part of the forenoon, they employed themselves in trimming the lamps and cleaning the reflectors, but never conversed any. I easily perceiv- ed that a mutual animosity existed be- tween them, but was unable to discover the cause of it. Morvalden seemed to fear Angerstoff, and, at the same time, to feel a deep resentment towards him, which he did not dare to express. An- gerstoff, apparently, was aware of this, for he behaved to his companion with the undisguised fierceness of determined hate, and openly thwarted him in every thing.

Marietta, the female on board, was the wife of Morvalden. She remained chiefly below decks, and attended to the domestic concerns of the vessel. She was rather good-looking, but so reserv- ed and forbidding in her manners, that she formed no desirable acquisition to our party, already so heartless and unso- ciable in its character.

When night approached, after the lapse of a wearisome and monotonous day, I went on deck to see the beacon lighted, and continued walking backward and forward till a late hour. I watched the lantern, as it swung from side to side, and flashed upon different portions of the sea alternately, and sometimes fancied I saw men struggling among the billows that tumbled around, and at other times imagined I could discern the white sail of an approaching vessel. Human voices seemed to mingle with the noise of the bursting waves, and I often listened intently, almost in the ex- pectation of hearing articulate sounds. My mind grew sombre as the scene it- self, and strange and fearful ideas ob- truded themselves in rapid succession. It was dreadful to be chained in the middle of the deep—to be the continual sport of the restless billows—to be shunned as a fatal thing by those who traversed the solitary ocean. Though within sight of the shore, our situation was more dreary than if we had been sailing a thousand miles from it. We felt not the pleasure of moving forwards, nor the hope of reaching port, nor the delights arising from favorable breezes and genial weather. When a billow drove us to one side, we were tossed back again by another; our imprison- ment had no variety or definite termina- tion; and the calm and the tempest were alike uninteresting to us. I felt as if my fate had already become linked with that of those on board the vessel. My hopes of being again permitted to mingle with mankind died away, and I anticipated long years of gloom and des- pair in the company of these repulsive persons into whose hands fate had un- expectedly consigned me.

Angerstoff and Morvalden tended the beacon alternately during the night. The latter had the watch while I re- mained on deck. His appearance and manner indicated much perturbation of mind, and he paced hurriedly from side to side, sometimes muttering to himself, and sometimes stopping suddenly to look through the sky-light, as if anxious to discover what was going on below. He would then gaze intently upon the heav- ens, and the next moment take out his watch and contemplate the motions of its hands. I did not offer to disturb these reveries, and thought myself altogether unobserved by him, till he suddenly ad- vanced to the spot where I stood, and said, in a loud whisper,—"There's a villain below—a desperate villain—this is true—he is capable of any thing—and the woman is as bad as him." I asked what proof he had of all this. "Oh, I know it," returned he; "that wretch Angerstoff, whom I once thought my friend, has gained my wife's affections. She has been faithless to me—yes, she has. They both wish I were out of the way. Perhaps they are now planning my destruction. What can I do? It is very terrible to be shut up in such nar- row limits with those who hate me, and to have no means of escaping, or de- fending myself from their infernal ma- chinations."—"Why do you not leave the beacon," inquired I, "and abandon your companion and guilty wife?"—"Ah, that is impossible," answered Morvalden, "as if I went on shore I would forfeit my liberty. I live here that I may escape the vengeance of the law which I once outraged for the sake of her who has now withdrawn her love from me."

What ingratitude! Mine is indeed a ter- rible fate, but I must bear it. And shall I never again wander through the green fields, and climb the rocks that encircle my native place? Are the weary dash- ings of the sea, and the moanings of the wind to fill my ears continually, all the while telling me that I am an exile?—a hopeless, despairing exile. But it won't last long," cried he, catching hold of my arm; "they will murder me! I am sure of it—I never go to sleep with- out dreaming that Angerstoff has pushed me overboard."

"Your lonely situation, and inactive life, dispose you to give way to these chimeras," said I; "you must endeavor to resist them. Perhaps things are not so bad as you suppose." "This is not a lonely situation," replied Morvalden, in a solemn tone. "Perhaps you will have proof of what I say, before you leave us. Many vessels used to be lost here, and a few are wrecked still; and the skeletons and corpses of those who have perished, lie all over the sandbank. Sometimes, at midnight, I have seen crowds of human figures moving back- wards and forwards upon the surface of the ocean, as far as the eye can reach. I neither knew who they were, nor what they did there. When watching the lantern alone, I often hear a number of voices talking together, as it were, under the waves; and I twice caught the very words they uttered, but I cannot repeat them—they dwell incessantly in my memory, but my tongue refuses to pronounce them, or to explain to others what they mean."

"Do not let your senses be imposed upon by a disordered imagination," said I; "there is no reality in the things you have told me." "Perhaps my mind occasionally wanders a little, for it has a heavy burden upon it," returned Mor- valden. "I have been guilty of a dread- ful crime. Many that now lie in the deep below us, might start up, and accuse me of what I am just going to re- veal to you. One stormy night, shortly after I began to take charge of this bea- con, while watching on deck, I fell into a profound sleep; I know not how long it continued, but I was awakened by hor- rible shouts and cries. I started up, and instantly perceived that all the lamps in the lantern were extinguished. It was very dark, and the sea raged furiously; but notwithstanding all this, I observed a ship aground on the bank, a little way from me; her sails fluttering in the wind, and the waves breaking over her with violence. Half frantic with horror, I ran down to the cabin for a taper, and light- ed the lamps as fast as possible. The lantern, when hoisted to the top of the mast, threw a vivid glare on the sur- rounding ocean, and shewed me the ves- sel disappearing among the billows. Hundreds of people lay gasping in the water near her. Men, women and chil- dren writhed together in agonizing struggles, and uttered soul-harrowing cries; and their countenances, as they gradually stiffened under the hand of death, were all turned towards me with glassy stare, while the lurid expression of their glistening eyes upbraided me with having been the cause of their un- timely end. Never shall I forget these looks. They haunt me wherever I am—asleep and awake—night and day. I have kept this tale of horror secret till now, and do not know if I shall ever have courage to relate it again. The masts of the vessel projected above the surface of the sea for several months af- ter she was lost, as if to keep me in re- collection of the night on which so many human creatures perished, in con- sequence of my neglect and carelessness. Would to God I had no memory! I some- times think I am getting mad. The past and present are equally dreadful to me; and I dare not anticipate the fu- ture."

I felt a sort of superstitious dread steal over me, while Morvalden related his story, and we continued walking the deck in silence, till the period of his watch expired. I then went below, and took refuge in my berth, though I was but little inclined for sleep. The gloomy ideas, and dark forebodings, ex- pressed by Morvalden, weighed heavily on my mind, without my knowing why; and my situation, which had at first seemed only dreary and depressing, be- gan to have something indefinitely ter- rible in its aspect.

Next day, when Morvalden proceed- ed, as usual, to put the beacon in order, he called upon Angerstoff to come and assist him, which the latter perempto- rily refused. Morvalden then went down to the cabin, where his compan- ion was, and requested to know why his orders were not obeyed. "Because I hate trouble," replied Angerstoff—"I am master here," said Morvalden, "and have been intrusted with the direction

of every thing. Do not attempt to trif-
le with me." "Trifle with you?" ex-
claimed Agerstoft, looking contemptu-
ously. "No, no! I am no trifler; and
I advise you to walk up stairs again, lest
I prove this to your cost." "Why hus-
band," cried Marietta, "I believe there
are no bounds to your laziness. You
make this young man toil from morning
to night, and take advantage of his good-
nature in the most shameful manner."—
"Peace, infamous woman!" said Mor-
valden; "I know very well why you
stand up in his defence; but I'll put a
stop to the intimacy that exists between
you. Go to your room instantly! You
are my wife, and shall obey me."—
"Is this usage to be borne?" exclaim-
ed Marietta. Will no one step forward
to protect me from his violence?"—"In-
solent fellow!" cried Agerstoft, "don't
presume to insult my mistress." "Mis-
tress!" repeated Morvalden. "This to
my face!" and struck him a severe
blow. Agerstoft sprang forward, with
the intention of returning it, but I got
between, and prevented him. Marietta
then began to shed tears, and applauded
the generosity her paramour had evinced
in sparing her husband, who immedi-
ately went upon deck, without speak-
ing a word and hurriedly resumed the
work that had engaged his attention
previous to the quarrel.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Laws of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Portland, March 5, 1827.

WHEREAS by the Act entitled "An Act
fixing a place of the permanent Seat of Gov-
ernment, and prescribing where the Legisla-
ture shall hold its sessions," passed the
twenty fourth day of February last, "the
Governor and Council are authorized to ob-
tain a conveyance to the State of a suitable
lot of land, in Augusta, on which the public
buildings may be erected, provided the same
can be had without expense to the State."

THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That a Special Meeting of the Governor and
Council will be held at said Augusta, on
TUESDAY, the fifth day of June next, for
the purpose of receiving such lot or lots of
land as may be offered, and of receiving the
conveyance of such as shall be deemed suit-
able, agreeably to the provisions of the Act
aforesaid.

By Order of the Governor and Council,
AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty seven.

AN ACT fixing the place of the perma-
nent Seat of Government, and pre-
scribing where the Legislature shall
hold its sessions.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate
and House of Representatives in Legisla-
ture assembled, That on and after the
first day of January, which will be in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-two, the permanent
Seat of Government shall be estab-
lished at Augusta, in the county of Kenne-
bec.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That
until said first day of January eighteen
hundred and thirty-two, the Legislature
will annually assemble and hold its ses-
sion at Portland, in the county of Cum-
berland, and on and after the first
Wednesday in January, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-two, at Augusta aforesaid.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That
the Governor and Council be authorized
to obtain a conveyance to the State, of
a suitable lot of land in said Augusta, on
which the Public Buildings may be er-
ected, provided the same can be had
without expense to the State.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That
the sum of five hundred dollars be ap-
propriated and placed at the disposal of the
Governor, to enable him to cause such
lot as may be conveyed to the State, to
be improved, fenced and ornamented
with forest trees, as the Governor and
Council may direct.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That
all laws and resolves inconsistent with
the provisions of this Act, be, and the
same are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.
This Bill was presented to, signed
and approved by the Governor subse-
quently to the resolve, entitled "Re-
solve fixing the place for the meeting of
the next Legislature of this State."

ENOCH LINCOLN.

AN ACT revoking the charter of the
Kennebec Bank,

Whereas, pursuant to a Resolve of the
Legislature, James Bridge, Ashur Ware,
and Eliphalet Greely were appointed
to examine the doings and transactions
of the several incorporated Banks in
this State, and have made their report,
which has been laid before the Legisla-
ture at their present session; and where-
as the President, Directors and Compa-
ny of the Kennebec Bank were there-
upon duly cited to appear for the pur-
pose of being heard on the facts stated
in said report, and said corporation
having appeared and been fully heard
thereon, and it appearing to the Legisla-
ture, that said corporation, has ex-
ceeded the powers granted to it, and
said corporation, having by petition,
represented, that in consequence of
losses and disappointments, it has sus-
pended the payment of its bills in spe-
cie, and cannot operate longer as a cor-
poration, with advantage to the cor-
poration or the public, for which causes,
and others apparent to the Legislature,
sufficient exists, by which the act incor-
porating said Bank may be declared for-
feited.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate
and House of Representatives in Legisla-
ture assembled, That the President, Di-
rectors and Company of the Kennebec
Bank, incorporated by an act passed the
twenty-third day of June, in the year of
our Lord, one thousand eight hundred
and twelve, shall, from and after the
passing of this act, cease to be a Bank-
ing company, excepting that they shall
continue to be a body corporate, until
the first Monday of October, which
shall be in the year of our Lord, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-one,
for the sole purpose of collecting their
debts, selling and conveying their prop-
erty and estate, and remaining liable for
the Payment of all debts due from said
corporation, and in being capable of pro-
secuting and defending suits at law, and
of choosing Directors, for the purposes
aforesaid, and for closing their concerns.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That if
the President, Directors and company
of said Bank, or either of them, or any
other person or persons, acting as a-
gents, trustees, or in any other capacity,
either in their behalf, or in behalf of the
stockholders of said Bank, or either of
them, shall, after the passing of this act,
make, or consent to any new loan of
monies, or discount any notes, bonds,
mortgages, drafts, or other securities,
or to issue or put in circulation any Bank
bills, notes, checks or any security in
writing whatever, for the payment of
money, for, or on account of said corpora-
tion or stockholders; every person
by whose procurement, privity or con-
sent, any such loan, issue, security or dis-
count, contrary to the true intent and
meaning of this act, shall be permitted
or done, shall forfeit and pay for each
offence, five times the amount, so loaned,
issued or discounted; to be recover-
ed by action of debt, in the name of
any person, excepting, stockholders,
who may sue for the same, in any court
proper to try the same; one half to the
use of the person suing, and the other
half to the use of the State: Provided,
however, That said Bank, may during
the term aforesaid, discount any notes,
bonds or mortgages due, or becoming
due to the same, previous to the first
Monday of October, which will be in
the year of our Lord, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-one.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That it
be, and is hereby declared to be the
duty of the President and Directors of
said Bank, to adopt all proper measures
for bringing the concerns thereof to a
close, by collecting its debts and paying
and redeeming its bills, as speedily as
can be effected: Provided, however,
That nothing herein contained shall be
construed or deemed to impair or annul
the right of the State to exact payment
of the arrears of taxes from said Bank,
which may be due up to the first Mon-
day of October, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-six; and the President,
Directors and Cashier of said Bank shall
be under obligation to make return to
the Governor and Council, of the state
and condition of their concerns, in the
same manner, and at the same times, as
if this act had not been passed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 24, 1827.]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge,
and New-York, Capt. Bennett, from Liver-
pool, we have received complete files of Lon-
don and Liverpool papers to the first of Feb-
ruary inclusive. Noah's Eng.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Globe (an oppo-
sition paper) republishes a statement of the
American claims on France, and adds:—

"It will be seen, by a perusal of
the summary, that the questions of
the United States have to settle with
France are of great importance, and
the conduct of France hitherto af-
fords just grounds of complaint to the
Americans."

The manner in which the Govern-
ment of the United States has allow-
ed the claims of its citizens, to a vast
amount, to be trifled with and delay-
ed upon any or no pretext, shews that
the Americans have little of that anx-
iety to find a subject for war, which
some politicians have been persuaded
they possess. The wish and the in-
terest of America are for peace, but
if any war were likely to be declar-
ed on the part of that country, France
is the European nation which has
given it the chief grounds of com-
plaint. As to England—America
may conceive that we have not been
generous or friendly, but she cannot
pretend that we have not been per-
fectly just. France had been most
unjust and almost insultingly so."

The following looks equally:

"A French merchantman, from
Calcutta to Bordeaux, was this morn-
ing insured at Lloyd's at five guineas
per cent. against British capture
only. The vessel was warranted to
sail from Calcutta on or before the
1st of February."

The Duke of Wellington is appoint-
ed Commander in Chief of the British
Army. All the officers on the
personal staff of the late Duke of
York, are continued on the staff of
the Duke of Wellington. The Duke
says he will not remove "a single

cap" placed at the Horse Guards by
his royal predecessor.

"The Duke of York left behind
him 3 tons weight of plate, of the
most valuable description." [This
is a palpable mistake, as "three tons
of plate" would, on the lowest esti-
mate, exceed £300,000, or one million
and a half of dollars!] "The Duke's
library contains above 45,000 vol-
umes; amongst which, are nearly ev-
ery publication entered at Stationers
Hall, and every novel and pamphlet
printed in the United Kingdom dur-
ing the last forty years." [Another
mis-statement, as there have been up-
wards of that number of novels and
pamphlets alone printed in that peri-
od.]

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. Much of the
information respecting these two coun-
tries must be regarded as very suspi-
cious. Letters from unknown corres-
pondents, and French journals, are
always doubtful authorities on mat-
ters of moment. One of these letters
in a morning paper states, that the
Portuguese Council of War refused to
sanction the appointment of Lord
Beresford as Commander-in-Chief of
the Portuguese army, which office the
Regent had intended him to except.
The same letter states, that "as the
men and officers now are, there is no
reliance on the conduct or intentions
of either." Spain had refused to in-
demnify Portugal for any expenses
incurred by her late aggressions, deny-
ing that she was either the instigator
or abettor of the rebels. The rebel
army under the command of Sil-
veira, Vaz and Claves is at Cel-
orico, a position of great strength,
which Wellington once occupied a-
gainst Massena, from which a retreat
can be easily made upon Almeida.
Portugal has demanded the restora-
tion of Olivenza, (a fortress actually
in Portugal, near Badajoz,) which has
for sometime been in possession of
Spain, as a pledge of future neutrali-
ty. The answer to this demand is
not yet known. The papers are fill-
ed with accounts of the landing of the
British troops at Lisbon, and their dis-
tribution into quarters. The city of
Oporto was saved from Chaves by
the personal firmness and ingenuity
of the Governor General Stubbs.

DEFEAT OF THE PORTUGUESE REBELS.
An express from Paris brings intelli-
gence from Portugal of a later date
than the Lisbon papers. The rebels,
it is said by a telegraphic dispatch
from Madrid, were defeated and
thrown back on the Spanish frontier
on the 9th inst.—probably by the
combined forces of the three Consti-
tutional Generals who were marching
against them. Only the most sum-
mary indications of the event is giv-
en, but the channel through which it
comes leaves no room to doubt its
correctness.

Letters from Madrid do not com-
template the probability of war with
England. The Spanish cabinet has
issued a circular to the Captains-gen-
eral of Provinces. It affords no cer-
tain indication of the policy of
Spain. Directions are given to dis-
perse the Portuguese Refugees who
enter Spain. A disinclination is ex-
pressed to offend Portugal or Eng-
land, but no anger is expressed
at the past conduct of the com-
manders on the frontiers, and the
general tone of the document is
haughty and unconciliating. The
bands of constitutionalists who issued
from Gibraltar some time ago, are
alluded to, without any apparent ob-
ject, except as a set off against Eng-
land, and to keep in view the grounds
of complaint on the part of Spain
against this country.

The arrival of a small French
squadron at Lisbon had created much
speculation for a few days, but it
soon departed—on its voyage to car-
ry a minister to the Brazils, and to
reinforce the French squadron in
that quarter.

FRANCE. The celebrated Tal-
lerand was violently assaulted, in quit-
ting the church of St. Denis, in the
presence of the Dauphin, by the in-
famous Maubreuil. The ruffian was
immediately sent to prison. The
Journal des Debats says "All Paris
has been to the Princes' Hotel to
testify to the illustrious patient the
horror felt at such atrocious vio-
lence!"

TENERIFFE. A hurricane has swept
over the Canary Islands, and com-
mitted great ravages on life and prop-
erty. There had not been less
than 250 lives lost; upwards of 340
houses had been completely destroy-
ed, and 650 head of cattle drowned.
It was impossible to describe what
had passed; in one night one third
of the whole surface of the valley of
Orotava, a fertile district of Teneriffe,
was converted, from a highly beauti-

ful landscape, into a dreary rock and
unproductive wilderness.

GREECE. By a letter from Mr. Ey-
nard, at the head of the Greek Com-
mittee at Geneva, it appears that the
Greek cause is brightening.

The Greek frigate Hope, now call-
ed the "Decatur Millinois," arrived
at Napoli on the 6th of Dec. She
was received with great enthusiasm.
Alajulid took command of her, and
the Lausanne Gazette says, that gal-
lant admiral had already, accompa-
nied by the rest of the flotilla, at-
tacked the Egyptian fleet, and cap-
tured several vessels laden with am-
munition.

The same paper states that M. Ey-
nard has received by way of Ancona,
a letter from Spezzia of Dec. 24,
which confirms the complete defeat
of Redeschid Pacha, and the deliv-
erance of all Upper Greece, from
Attica to Thessaly. Karaiskaki, and
the other Greek commanders at the
head of a numerous army, are in
pursuit of the barbarians.

Another column of Rumelioti had
entered the Morea, marching against
Ibrahim Pacha who being beaten at
every point, had been obliged to quit
plateau of the Tripolizza, and to re-
treat to Modon.

Letters from Marseilles say that
Lord Cochrane is at St. Thomas ar-
riving a brig of 400 tons, and making
active preparations to join the Greeks
with a considerable amount of funds.

A letter is mentioned from Lord
Cochrane to the Greek Government,
in which he says, that the time is ap-
proaching when he will come to their
relief, and that he may be expected
in the Morea in the month of March.

By the Robert Fulton, at New-York
from Liverpool, papers to Feb. 9 were
received.

The British appear to be convinced
that Spain will not disturb the peace of
Portugal, though she has evaded giving
any solemn pledge.

Two ministerial papers have been dis-
continued at Paris.

Many pirates are again afloat in the
Archipelago, under the Greek flag.
They are very desperate, having taken
and plundered an Austrian vessel of war,
and fired on an English one.

A destructive Avalanche, or slide of
snow, has occurred at Valais, Switzer-
land. About 50 houses were destroyed.
Thirty wounded persons had been dug
from the snow, and many are supposed
to have perished.

The manufacturing business has im-
proved in England.

Some of the brokers at Liverpool
have refused to make their usual returns
for the publication of a full view of the
Cotton Market.

The question of throwing open the
British Ports to the importation of Grain
and Bread Stuffs, was to be considered
in the British Parliament on the 19th
of Feb.—and the importance of the subject
has caused a ministerial call of the Mem-
bers to be punctual in their attendance.

The expenses of the British Govern-
ment, in all its branches is \$67,000,000
annually. The rest of its immense rev-
enue of near \$270,000,000, goes to pay
the expenses of collection, and the inter-
est on the public debt.

The London Papers say President Bol-
ivar has caused his mining estates in
Colombia to be offered for sale in Lon-
don for about \$180,000—and if sold the
money to be deposited in the Bank of
England, to be ultimately invested in
landed estate in Britain—as he propo-
ses to visit that country at least.

Palladium.

DOMESTIC.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. Feb. 20.

Singular Circumstance. One or two
days previous to the great fall of snow,
which commenced on the 1st of Janu-
ary, Mr. W. Seymour, of New-Haven,
turned five hogs into the woods to feed
on nuts, &c. But after the storm abated,
and finding the snow to be so deep as
to render it difficult for them to procure
their subsistence, he went in search of
them, and after spending several days
without discovering any traces of them,
he concluded that they were buried in
the snow, and had frozen to death. On
the 11th of February they were acci-
dentally discovered by one of his neigh-
bors, in a snow bank about forty rods
from his house, after having lain in the
snow forty-one days without moving six
feet and having no subsistence during
that time except what they derived
from the ground, which they had dug
but a few inches deep, when a rock op-
posed their progress, and from one of
their own number, which they had par-
tially devoured.—They were in good order
for store-hogs when turned out; but
when found they were very much emac-
iated. The four surviving hogs were
driven home, and are now in a thriving
condition.

About the 14th. of Nov. information
was received at Valparaiso, via Buen-
os Ayres, of the death of Mr. Adams
and Mr. Jefferson. Minute guns were
fired, and the U. S. Citizens there re-
solved to wear mourning for 30 days.

The Allen Law, lately passed by the
Legislature of Upper Canada, has been

denounced at a special Public Meeting
in York, U. C.—a petition to the Par-
liament of Great Britain, for its modifi-
cation, voted, and Agents nominated to
go to London with the petition.

The bill, giving 1000 bbls. of flour
to the Greeks, has passed the Senate
of N. York—15 to 14—being decided
there to be what is called a majority
bill.

The minority protested against the
donation, as not within the constitu-
tional power of the House—as inconsistent
with the neutrality of the nation—and
an interference with the policy of the
General Government.

GEORGIA. The Mayor of Augusta,
has been requested, by a number of
Citizens, to call a meeting of the inhabi-
tants, for the purpose of giving them
an opportunity to make a public expres-
sion of their opinions on the subject of
the late letter and orders of Gov. Troup,
in relation to the present controversy
between the Government of Georgia
and the U. States.—Palladium.

It is reported and believed that the
difficulties relative to the Colonial Trade
between this country and England, are
likely to be satisfactorily and speedily
adjusted by Mr. Gallatin, our minister
there.—Balt. Pat.

The Berkshire American remarks
that the cold in North Adams has been
unusually severe, inasmuch that a pitch-
er of water froze into a solid body while
standing close by the side of a bottle of
Rum. It is to the honor of the grocer
that the rum did not freeze.

SUICIDE. A Coroner's inquest was
held on the 9th inst. on the body of
Mr. Joel Judkins, of New Sharon, found
hanging in his barn, and a verdict re-
turned that he came to his death, by his
own voluntary act. He was a very re-
spectable man, in good circumstances,
and it is not understood that he had giv-
en any previous indications of mental
derangement. Hullwell Adm.

REMARKABLE. A WILD CAT was found
dead in the Chaise-house of Mr. Jon-
athan Bradley, in Andover, on Thursday
last. It is supposed to have been afflicted
with some malady, and in a state of
exhaustion, to have crept into the
Chaise-house, where it lay down on the
cushion and died. This is the first animal
of the kind which has been seen in
that town for ten or twelve years. It
measured thirty-three inches in length
exclusive of the tail, and twenty-one
inches high. Essex Gaz.

From the Trinidad Guardian, of Jan. 20, re-
ceived at the Salem Register Office.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM SHIP WRECK.

Capt. Case late of the brig Milford,
of New-York, arrived early yesterday
morning, in the long boat belonging to
that vessel, with three of her seamen.
Capt. C. reports that he sailed from
Lisbon on the 18th of Nov. last, with a
cargo of salt, for Rio Janeiro. On the
22d Dec. in latitude 4. N. lon. 23. W. his
vessel sprung a leak by the starting of a
plank in her bottom, and finding it im-
possible to keep, her free preparations
were made for abandoning her—him-
self and 7 seamen occupying the long
boat, and the chief mate and three sea-
men the yawl. Having furnished them-
selves with bread and water, compasses,
charts, sails, &c. they left the brig in 11
hours after the leak was discovered,
when she was sinking fast. The wind
proving favorable, they determined on
steering for the coast of South America;
on the third night after leaving the ves-
sel, the small boat was lost sight of, and
not seen afterwards; but as she was well
found and provisioned, hopes are enter-
tained that she will make a harbor or be
picked up by some ship. Pursuing their
course after being out from the brig
27 days, without speaking any vessel,
they made the land off Cayenne, and
the Dutch ship Ann Maria, then aground
on the Morona shoals, bound to Surinam.
Four of the seamen being desirous of
leaving the boat and joining the ship,
were put on board. In consequence of
the terrible surf on this coast, they found
it impossible to make either of the Riv-
ers in safety, and resolved to proceed to
this island, coming through the serpent's
mouth and arrived here, after being in
the boat 38 days, with the remaining
seamen, Samuel Green, John Blair, and
Daniel Gentene. These poor fellows
landed in excellent health, which may
in a great measure be attributed to the
prudence of the Capt. in not permitting
and salt provisions to be put in the boats.
Of biscuit and water they had an ample
quantity, and landed enough to last them
several days longer. Capt. Case, we are
sorry to add, was very ill when he came
on shore; but will no doubt soon recov-
er, now that the painful anxiety he has
so long suffered, has ceased.

The last session of Congress seems
to be best entitled to the character
of not doing of any which has graced
its halls for many years. The Geor-
gia controversy is left as a delicate
morceau for the President to manage
at his leisure, Congress declining to
"outdiddle or make" with it. The
Bankrupt Bill was negative in the
Senate.—The two branches dis-
agreed upon the Colonial Bill, which
is unfortunate for the Executive.

well as for our
The Revolution
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THE O. NORWAY.

The following is
this paper. Appli-
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and their direction.

Kingfield—Mr. S.
Freeman—Lt. Ch.
New-Portland—M.
West New Glouce-

List of Town Offi-

Cornelius Hollan
Gideon Ellis,
Samuel Hollan,
Otis Hayford,
Abiathar Austin,
Nath'l Brackett,
Gustavus Hayford.

THE GREEKS.
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of the GREEKS, it
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Washington, one of
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The question
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well as for our commercial men.—The Revolutionary Bill, after a close struggle, failed. The Wollen Bill was non-concurred by the Senate.—The resolution inquiring why Isaac Hill and others were discharged from the office of Public Printers, and others appointed in their stead, was cut short of an arrival at maturity by the close of the session—these, and many other schemes, resolutions, plans, bills, &c. were all silently deposited in the tomb of the Capulets, some with, and some without funeral eulogies. Most of them probably will be resuscitated hereafter, possibly again to be discussed, and again to die.

Bost. States.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MARCH 21, 1827.

The following gentlemen are Agents for this paper. Applications made to them respecting it will be punctually attended to, and their directions implicitly followed:

Kingfield—Mr. Sewall Crockett.
Freeman—Lt. Charles Pike.
New-Portland—Micah Wetheran, Esq.
West New Gloucester—Wm. Proctor, Esq.

List of Town Officers for the town of Canton for 1827.

Cornelius Holland, Town Clerk.
Gideon Ellis, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.
Ottis Hayford, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.
Abiathur Austin, 1st, Treasurer.
Nathl Brackett, Constable and Collector.
Gustavus Hayford, Town Agent.

THE GREEKS. The feelings of humanity in many parts of the U. States are excited by the distress and sufferings of the GREEKS, in their struggle for existence and freedom. Generous subscriptions are raising in many of our large and rich towns, with a view to the relief of this brave, afflicted and oppressed people. We rejoice at all this. It is certainly honorable and praiseworthy. But still this is not enough. The distress of the Greek nation will not be done away by measures of this description. Christendom should buckle on her armor. The powers of Europe, who profess to venerate the christian religion, should interpose their authority and compel the Turks into peace. This might be done without the shedding of blood. The powers of Europe, who arrogate to themselves the title of "a holy alliance," might awe the Turks into peace with the utmost ease, if they only possessed the disposition.

The following debate on the propriety of allowing extra pay to some of the members of the Legislature, is copied from the *Eastern Argus*. We did suppose that gentlemen elected to represent the people in our Legislatures expected to devote their time to the business they might be called to perform, for the sum of two dollars per day; but in this we have sadly mistaken some of them—as by their conduct they expect the two dollars per day, as a consideration for the trouble of their leaving home, &c., and should they perform any services for the State, they must have an extra fee for it. It will be seen that Mr. Washburn, one of the Senators from this County, thought something as we did upon the subject—as well as Mr. Grover, the other Senator; and they are certainly entitled to the thanks of their constituents, for their firmness in opposing a measure of the nature under consideration in the debate:

The question allowing extra pay to the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts on the part of the House, occasioned some debate in each branch of the Legislature toward the close of the late session. The committee who had the subject first under consideration, reported that one dollar a day additional pay ought to be allowed to Aaron Blaney, Esq. on account of his arduous duties as Chairman of that committee. The House altered the sum to 50 cents a day. The Senate refused to allow any additional pay, and each House adhered to their votes. Yesterday the House appointed a committee of conference on the subject. The Senate refused to join the committee, and on motion of Mr. Washburn, of Oxford, postponed the subject indefinitely.

Mr. Washburn on making the motion for indefinite postponement, supported it in an argument of considerable length. His principal arguments were briefly as follows. He considered the measure unconstitutional.

He believed every member of the Legislature bound by his oath to render the State his whole service; he admitted that some members performed more duty than others, because their health, their experience and their abilities enabled them so to do. Some Legislatures were more industrious than others; and he contended that any such industrious Legislatures might as well pass a Resolve to increase their own pay, as that an allowance might be made to a single member for extra services, which his station in the Legislature made it his duty to perform.

Mr. Stubbins on the other side opposed the postponement, and advocated the resolve, as a measure of propriety, for which we had precedent.—He said he was opposed to this measure as a general rule, and had labored, as the Senate well knew, to settle all the compensations of members and officers on a permanent footing.

The motion for postponement was decided in the affirmative by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

Yeas Messrs. Sweat, Dunlap, Churchill, Gardiner, Southwick, Williams, Grover, Washburn, and Butman—9.

Nays.—Messrs. Stebbins, Parsons, Elwell, Balkam and Weston—5.

A Convention of Republican members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, have nominated His Excellency Levi Lincoln for Governor, and His Honor Thomas L. Winthrop for Lieutenant Governor for the ensuing political year.

Mr. Duff Green has been elected printer to the Senate of the United States During the next Congress. Mr. Green is Editor of the *United States Telegraph*, printed at Washington City; it is an opposition paper, supporting the Claims of Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency. It is also stated that in the Senate next winter there will be an equal division of Administration and Anti-Administration members, thereby giving the Vice-President the power of giving the casting vote on all questions where those feelings may be brought into operation.

NEW PAPER. We have received the first number of the *Saturday Evening Statesman*, published by the enterprising Editors and Proprietors of the *American Statesman and City Register*, Boston. It is very neatly executed and contains the most material news of the daily paper—the price is three dollars per year. We hope that the publishers will receive that share of public patronage to which their industry and enterprise entitle them.

Persons who wish may examine the first number by calling upon us—and it would do us a pleasure to forward the names of such gentlemen as might wish to become subscribers for it.

SMALL POX. This dreadful disorder has made its appearance in Merideth, N. H. and one person died with it. There has been several cases of it in the country towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut. We hope that parents and guardians will take the proper means to prevent so dire a disease from visiting us.

[OFFICIAL.]

Executive Appointments.

WM. KING, Bath, RUFUS MINTIRE, Parsonsfield, Commissioners under the Resolve providing for the survey and establishment of the line between Maine and New Hampshire, passed 20th January, 1827.

JOSHUA CARPENTER, Houlton, Agent for opening the road from Township No. 2, to Melanacook stream, under the Resolve of 9th Feb. 1827.

JOEL WELLINGTON, Albion, Agent for locating a road from Melanacook to Houlton, under the Resolve of 17th Feb. 1827.

Circuit Courts Martial.

First Military Circuit, composed of the 1st, 5th and 6th Divisions.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Portland, President. JOHN TURNER, Turner, Member. BARNABAS PALMER, Kennebunk, 3 bers.

Second Military Circuit, composed of the 2d, 4th and 8th Divisions.

WM. KING, Bath, President. JOHN CHANDLER, Monmouth, 3 Members. EBEN HUTCHINSON, Waterville, 3 bers.

Third Military Circuit, composed of the 3d and 7th Divisions.

JEDEDIAH HERRICK, Hampden, President. CHARLES PEAVY, Eastport, 3 Members. ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr. Belfast, 3 Members.

County of Hancock.

SAMUEL BROWN, Bluehill, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

HENRY JARVIS, Surry, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

County of Washington.

WM. GODFREY, Lubec, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

WM. WASS, Columbia, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Cherryfield, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

RUFUS K. LANE, Baring, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

CHARLES PEAVY, Eastport, 3 Members of standing committee to view and lay out roads.

Members of Standing Committee to examine and lay out roads.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. We copy the following from the *National Intelligencer*, and feel rejoiced to see that there is one man at least who feels disposed to put down the practice of fighting duels. We should think that a few such caustics as the replies of Mr. Wright, would rather damp the feelings of Mr. Saunders:

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: The enclosed correspondence having been the subject of considerable misrepresentation. I am induced to send it to you, with a request that you will give it a place in the *Intelligencer*.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. WRIGHT.

7th March, 1827.

Monday Evening, Feb. 26, 1827.

Sir: From expressions used in the course of your remarks to-day, I wish to know if I am to consider you as personally responsible for such as I deem of an offensive character. My friend Mr. Archer will hand you this. I am, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Mr. Wright of Ohio.

Washington City, 27th Feb. 1827.

Sir: Your note of last evening, which was handed to me by Mr. Archer, is of a character that requires no answer. Yours, &c.

J. C. WRIGHT.

Mr. Saunders of N. Carolina.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1827.

Sir: The expressions which you took occasion to apply to me in the debate of yesterday morning, in the House of Representatives, were of such a character as to induce me to request that you will favor me with an interview for the adjustment of our difference, in the mode usual amongst gentlemen. My friend Mr. Archer, is fully authorized to make the necessary arrangements. Yours, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. Mr. Wright, of Ohio.

Tuesday Evening, 27th Feb. 1827.

Sir: I have received your letter of this morning. The very rude note you thought proper to send me yesterday, altogether forbids my giving you the interview you request in the letter of this morning. Yours, &c.

J. C. WRIGHT.

Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON—However much the people of this State may be attached to the principles of economy, no one will undertake to controvert the doctrine, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that all persons employed in the public service ought to receive a reasonable compensation. It will also be admitted that in conducting public concerns, it is impossible to manage with the same economical exactness which is perfectly proper and commendable in transacting private business. But when an allowance is made to public servants, which is not in the least degree proportioned to the service actually rendered, the people have a right to inquire why these things are so. The compensation of the Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, is fixed by law at two dollars per day. Is that a fair and reasonable reward for the service usually required of those officers? As a general thing, they are employed only when the Legislature are in Session, perhaps from two to five hours in a day. The principal part of the business in a Legislative body must necessarily be matured and prepared by the several committees, and when they are in session the Assistant Clerk and Secretary are not in attendance.

A resolve passed the House about the close of the session, authorizing the Treasurer to pay them one dollar per day in addition to the sum allowed them by law. The Senate nonconcurred the House in passing the resolve. And afterwards on motion for reconsideration, it was argued by Doct. Grover and others that two dollars per day was a fair and ample compensation for the service they had performed and that no good reason could be given why they ought to receive more pay than the members of the Legislature. That there was not the same propriety in favor of giving them increased pay the present Session, as there might have been in some former year, when the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, as would appear from the journal, was in fact the principal and efficient Secretary—and that there could be no excuse in paying for services so trifling and unimportant as had been rendered by those officers at the rate of ninety dollars per month or ten hundred and ninety-five dollars per year. But the motion for reconsideration prevailed and the Senate then, by a small majority, concurred with the House and passed the resolve, law and reason to the contrary notwithstanding.

On a subsequent day a resolve passed the House allowing Mr. Clark, the principal engrossing Clerk, the same compensation which had been granted to the Assistant Clerk and Secretary, it appearing that he, by his industry, faithfulness, experience and peculiar aptitude for that situation, had been enabled to accomplish as much labor, as

two ordinary clerks would have done in the same term of time. But there was no precedent and so it would not answer to pay him what he had really earned. It only proves the truth of the old adage, "Kissing goes by favor." A SPECTATOR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CHOICE, by C. L. H. has come to hand. We certainly are pleased with the choice our fair friend has made, and hope that she may yet be made a wife to such a man as she would fancy—her lines shall appear soon.

Correction. In the Report of the Committee on a "Resolve in favor of the town of Pittsfield, the word *deference* should read *difference*.

We notice that the last Congress established a new Mail Route from this village to Belhel, also from *Diefield* to *Weld*, in this County. They will probably go into operation in a few weeks.

Married.

In Canton, by C. Holland, Esq. Otis Hayford, Esq. to Miss Alvira Hayford, both of Canton.

Died.

In Paris, Oliver, son of Mr. Charles Tubbs, aged 9 years.

In Andover, Mass. Mrs. Botsey, wife of Mr. William Griffin, aged 59.

In Gray, very suddenly on the 29th of Jan. last, Mr. Daniel Cummings, aged 60.—He was endeared to a large circle of acquaintance by his commendable habits, his cheerful and social temper.—In him society has lost a model of temperance and industry, and a family an affectionate head.

He was the first male of colonial descent born in the wilderness of that town. What changes affect our rolling world in one short age! Mr. Cummings had indeed seen the wilderness to become a fruitful field, and the same spot where he had heard the dark forest echo to the howling of the wolf to throng with intelligent and social beings.

At St. Marks, East Florida, in Jan. Mr. Aaron Peabody, a native of Bridgton.

List of PRIZES.

SOLD at the Oxford Bookstore, in the 11th Class of the

CUMBERLAND and OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, No. 2689 200 Dollars.
" 3130 100 Dollars.
" 6960 50 Dollars.
" 4455 50 Dollars.
" 4347 20 Dollars.
" 4647 20 Dollars.
" 6447 20 Dollars.

Besides a large number of TEN DOLLARS, with a great many of four dollars—and more BLANKS than you can shake a stick at.

Tickets in the 12th Class, which draws on the 14th April, for sale. Persons desirous of saving a chance for a fortune now have an opportunity, by making immediate application. Prize Tickets in the former Classes taken for Tickets in this, and all Prizes, (except large ones,) sold at the Oxford Bookstore, paid on demand.—Price wholes, \$2—Halves, \$1—Quarters, 50 cents.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Jay.

THE proprietors of the several lots of Land in the town of Jay, in the County of Oxford, hereafter mentioned, are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bill committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town for the year 1825, to collect in the respective sums, following, viz:

Name of Proprietor.	No. Acres.	Value.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Total Tax.
Jona. Stone,	19 5	100	150	1 07	151 07
H. Stone,	18 5	100	175	1 75	176 75
Seth Bemis, East 1-2,	15 2	50	150	1 07	151 07
S. Judkins, p'd \$1.25	19 1	100	300	2 13	302 13
W. Blackwell N. 1-2	8 2	50	75	53	128 53
Part of Tainter farm	10 6	7	58	40	75 40

If no person shall appear to discharge said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, on or before Thursday the seventh of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lots of land as shall be sufficient to discharge the same, will then be sold at the dwelling-house of Thomas Winslow, Esq. in said town, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, according to law.

SOLOMON KYES, Collector of Jay for 1825.

Jay, Feb. 19, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber regrets that he is under the absolute necessity of calling upon all that are indebted to him, (whose notes or accounts are of more than one year's standing,) to settle the same by the 20th of April next, after that time they will positively find them left with Levi Whitman, Esq. for collection. ASA DANFORTH.

March 8, 1827.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I the subscriber have agreed with the town of Mexico, to support AARON MOORE and Wife, paupers of said town, for one year, next following, and whereas the said Aaron refuses to board with me, I hereby caution all persons against harboring or trusting said Moore, or either of them, on my account, or on account of said Town, as I shall not pay any debts of their contracting, or any thing for their support, either for clothing, boarding or lodging, after this—excepting at my own house. EBENEZER HARLOW, Jr.

Mexico, March, 14, 1827.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM, in the South part of A Paris, on the Portland road, containing about 120 acres, a good House and Barn standing thereon, with a good Orchard, and other matters convenient.

Also—3 Lots of Land, in Foxcroft, County Penobscot.

Also—5 Lots in Woodstock, Oxford County.—The above was a part of the estate of the late Mr. Stephen Robinson, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by his heirs.

Apply to LEVI STOWELL.

Paris, January 6, 1827.

New Grocery ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

MARSHALL FRENCH, (Late of the firm of French & Howard.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken a Store in Fox's Building, corner of Court and Middle-streets, 2nd door from Court-street, where he offers for sale a CHOICE SELECTION OF

PRIME GROCERIES

FOR FAMILY USE;

—AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

Old Cognac, Spanish and Cherry BRANDY;	Castana Nuts;
Cologne, Weesp and Scheidam Gin;	Jordan and com. Almonds;
Old Jamaica, St. Croix W. I. and Cherry RUM;	Imperial Hyson, Old Hyson, Y. Hyson, Souch'g and Pouchong TEAS;
Old Alleghany and Mounghahela WHISKY;	Genesee white wheat and Baltimore Flour;
Champagne, Old L. P. Madeira, Old Sherry, Woodhouse's Sic. Madeira, Real Port, Lion Claret and Malaga WINES;	Old Java and W. I. Coffee;
Malaga Grapes; Zant Currants;	Welsh's No. 1, Chocolate and Shells;
Boxes, half and quarter Bunch Raisins; Half casks Muscatel do.;	Philadel. Double refined, Canton double white & brown, St. Croix or other Muscavado SUGARS;
Bordeaux Prunes; Turkey Pul'd Eggs; Dates; Lemmons; Oranges; Apples; Filberts; Chestnuts; English Walnuts;	Rice; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pimento; Cinnamon; Pepper; Ginger; Ground Cinnamon; Pimento, Cloves & Pepper;
Shagbarks;	Mustard; Cheese; Flint's Spanish Cigars;

Bottled Cider; Demijohns various sizes; Floor and Hearth Brushes; Entry Mats, assorted; Corn Brooms; Blown Salt; Saltpeper; best Cider Vinegar; Table Fish; Molasses; Spermin Oil; Olive Oil, in bottles and flasks; India Soy; Catsup; Curry; Peppercorns; Cayenne; Windsor and Naples Shaving Soap; Castile do.; white do.; White and Blue Starch; Bengal Indigo; Isinglass; Oatmeal; Ground Rice; Citron; Capers; East and West India preserves of different kinds; Split Peas; Salted Beans; Elastic Blackball; Day & Martin's Japan Blacking, &c.

Customers from town or country are invited to call. Orders from town or country will receive particular attention.

*All goods not proving satisfactory will be received again and the money refunded.

Portland, Feb. 20.

6w 139

Fresh Goods.—Cheap!!

G. C. LYFORD,

No. 6, BORD'S BUILDINGS, Middle-street.

HAS just received 22 Packages FRESH GOODS, among which are 20 P's Elegant Plaided & Shaded Calicoes, 40 " do Dark Figured do, 30 " do Light do do, 30 " American Blue do do little imperfect.

15 P's Satinets different qualities.

Good assortment Fancy Silk, Gauze and Baggage Hand'ls; fine assortment Plain and Fancy fig'd Swiss Muslins; great variety Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves; black and slate Worst'd Hose; plain and fig'd Book Muslins from 1s. to 6s. per yard, Lace and Gauze Veils; white, scarlet and black real Merino Shawls; white, and red Valencia Mantles; crimson and white Raw Silk Mantles; black Ostrich Plumes; Linen Cambricks; Furniture Bindings; Swiss Muslin Pdkis; great variety Gentlemen's White and Col'd Cravats; Plain and Fig'd Silks; Spool Floss; first quality Spool Sew'g Cotton; Russia Diapers; Linen Damask; red, white, green and yellow Flannels; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Broad and Narrow blk Bombazines; white and Col'd Press'd Crapes, &c. &c.

ALSO—

40 p's BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES;

100 Censimere Shawls;

4000 yds Brown Sheetings from 12 1-2 cts to 1s. per yd;

1500 yds Brown Shirtings;

1000 yds Bleach'd Shirtings from 12 1-2 to 25 cts;

500 yds Tickings;

450 yds Checks;

550 yds Gingham;

500 lbs Cotton Yarn, first quality;

500 lbs Cotton Batting.

Portland, Feb. 12, 1827.

8w 138

NEW STORE.

New Goods.

IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive assortment of

English, French, India,

& American

PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—

A great variety of Common, Fine, Super and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings,

with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR

CARPETS,

HEARTH RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

from No. 4, to 12,

At the NEW STORE, corner of Exchange and Middle-streets.

Portland, Nov. 20, 1826.

11 125

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a good new match COW, for which cash will be paid.

Norway, March 19.

ASA BARTON.

THE BOWER.

[FROM THE MASONIC MIRROR.]

Constant Devotion.

When the sun in splendor shines
From the eastern mountain,
When the shepherd's flock reclines
By the crystal fountain,
When the sun has cross'd the sky
Sinking in the ocean,
When the silver moon rides high
Creating soft emotion,

Fill my spirit God of love,
With thy boundless favor;
May I rise to realms above,
And dwell with thee forever.

When the clouds extended wide
Hides the face of Heaven,
When the furious whirlwinds ride
By the tempest driven,
When the lightning flashes bright
Bursting rocks asunder,
When the darkest shades of night
Are shaken by the thunder,

Guard me Lord from danger near,
Nations fall before thee;
Fill my heart with holy fear
And let my soul adore thee.

When I pass my brightest days,
Into age declining,
When this wondrous frame decays
Every sense resigning,
When the end of life appears,
Boundless worlds before me,
When I leave this vale of tears,
And waves of death roll o'er me,

Fill my spirit God of love,
With thy boundless favor;
May I rise to realms above,
And dwell with thee forever.

POETICA AMICUS.

THE REFLECTOR.

[FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.]

Character and Fortune.

Some men act as if Character was a thing of small consequence in this world, as well as the next. Indeed it is a doctrine very commonly taught and received, that the sole concern of a wise man should be to make money—to acquire a Fortune—and that if he succeeds in this, his character will shine bright enough. But it is a mistake. Base metal is base metal still, however it may be gilded over—it won't pass at last for more than its intrinsic worth.

When I was a little fellow, my grandfather promised to buy me a watch—and I had the good fortune to meet with a pedlar at the end of the lane, who, on opening his pack, displayed several beautiful articles of the kind, which so captivated me, that I led him forthwith to the parlor, and begged the old gentleman to procure the one which pleased me, in fulfillment of his promise.—My grandfather examined it—"It's a very pretty article," said he, gravely, "but it's gilt—only gilt—worth not half the price that is asked for it." I felt contempt for the watch and the man who wanted thus to impose upon my inexperience, at once—for my watch was to be a gold one.

Just so with character—it may have the gold wash—may be ornamented with the tinsel of Fortune—but if this is its only merit, depend upon it, it will always be a cheap thing in the market. People will never heartily respect it—never fearlessly trust it—never privately entertain a good opinion of it.

A good Fortune is in many respects, a good thing—often a better thing for the body than it is for the soul; it will shelter from the common sufferings of life—will procure many comfortable things—and smooth the rugged path over which we travel to the grave. But a good character will stand by us better—it will stand by us if we should fall down by the way; and we all know that wealth cannot insure against mistakes in business—against providential accidents—against that strong current which may be called the run of things, which sometimes sets against us—it will stand by us too in sickness—when the heart turns from luxury with disgust, and the pleasures of the world pall upon our senses. It will stand by us, and prove a better comforter, in many an hour of trouble, than Fortune ever proves.

A good character is really then, when viewed aright, more valuable than wealth itself. Yet look at the world of mankind—how they run away with the idea that money is every thing—how lightly they sometimes esteem even common honesty, when it interferes with a bargain—Why all this?—Simply because the great mass of mankind are not governed by sound reason—are not wise.

Providence, if you mark her dealings closely, you will find has so ordered events as to set a peculiar value on a good character. She has not placed Fortune within the reach of every one, nor has she decreed that character shall follow its possession like effect from cause—But reverse the order—a good character

is placed within the reach of every one—and a competent portion of wealth is its almost invariable follower.—The best men are commonly the most comfortable in this life—if they have not the most money, they have the best consciences—the greatest share of contentment—the least trouble. "I have not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread," was the voice of age and experience.

In two respects Character and Fortune are sometimes alike—they may both be counterfeit—and in that case they are of about equal value. If a man conforms to the laws of his country, or so vigilantly eludes their operation as that his delinquency is unnoticed—if he pays his debts without being sued—if he attempts no trickery above board—and lives according to the fashionable morals of the day—he is commonly considered a man of good character. But this is not the genuine coin—a man may do all that—and yet every day transgress the golden rule—"do as you would be done by"—the only test of true honesty—the plumb line by which we ought to square our morals. And just so it is possible to deceive men as to our fortune—keep up credit—live in style—purchase largely—and talk more largely still—all this may be done by an ingenious beggar, who has wit instead of principle.

THE OLIO.

[The following is an authentic Copy of a Letter found a few days ago, which appears to be written by an Hibernian to his wife, in Ireland.]

To Mrs. Judy O'Driscoll, of Clentenduffry, in Ireland.

MR. DEAR JUDY—
Before I begin to write this letter at all, I will be after telling you that I am alive, which I hope you'll be when you receive this; and if it is a thing that you are not, let me know that I may write no more and so save postage. I landed in this city two days before I arrived, and to be sure I was bothered to find myself at home in a strange country, where every body knew me, even people I never saw, swore to my face. Now I'll be after giving you a little bit of a history of this queer place, this land of liberty, as they call it, where children are free before they are born; well then, my honey, this is a large town with very few houses in it, but what is the same thing, a great many chimneys, you see the houses were frightened about a year ago at a big fire that was here and ran away, but they left the chimneys standing to be responsible for their coming back again, the houses are here much the same they are in Galway, but that the brick part of them is made of wood, and that they are thatched with shingles, they are also pretty uniform, being built both sides of the middle of the street, they have got a wooden church, and the people are so given to prayer, that they often break into it at night.

Ah, Judy, what a fine country of religion is this when you know in your Parish Church at Clentenduffry, every Sunday in the week it's quite empty, and Parson O'Dougherty, and his clerk Brayan Shaughnessy, obliged to pray to themselves, you may talk of the Lynches in your country, but what are they—they are mere saloons to a colonel Lynch that is here—faith and truth I believe he is a greater man than Brayan Juggurly, the Justice of the peace in Bologhadenreen, and tell him so from me; you know he was going to transport me for cutting a switch upon his land last Michaelmas, but here you may cut a switch as big as the mainmast of a ship, and carry it away with you unless you are seen. This town and the country round about it is full of Majors, Colonels and Captains; in fact every private man here is a Captain or Colonel at least, I expect they will be after making one of me; if so I'll let you know, that you may have your self called Lady O'Driscoll. I am so full of business now that I have not time to finish this letter, but must include your very loving husband,
PATRICK O'DRISCOLL.

P. S. I send you two letters by this ship, lest one of them should miscarry if the ship should be lost.

A WESTERLY BREEZE. The late Mr. Hall, author of the Crazy Tales, was, with all his wit and humour, often oppress with very unpleasant hypochondriacal affections. In one of these fits, at Skelton Castle, in Yorkshire, he kept his chamber, talked of death and cast winds in synonymous terms, and could not be persuaded by his friends to mount his horse and dissipate his blue devils by air and exercise. Mr. Sterne, who was at this time one of his visitors, finding that no reason could prevail against

the fancies of his friend, bribed an active boy to scale the turrets of the castle, turn the weather cock due west, and fasten it with a cord to that point. Mr. Hall arose from his bed as usual, oppress and unhappy, when casting his eyes through a bow window to the turret, and seeing the wind due west, he immediately joined his company at breakfast, ordered his horse to be saddled, and enlivened the morning's ride with his facetious humour—excoriating easterly winds, and launching forth in praise of western breezes. This continued for three or four days, till, unfortunately the cord breaking, it turned at once to the easterly position, and Mr. Hall retreated to his chamber, without having the least suspicion of the trick which his cousin Shandy had played upon him.—*Port Folio.*

THINGS I NEVER SAW.

- 1st. I never saw a printer get two thirds of his subscription money.
- 2d. I never saw a squire get rich by his office.
- 3d. I never saw a mountebank speak in favor of a regular bred physician, nor a regular bred physician speak in favor of a newly discovered medicine.
- 4th. I never saw a man get wealthy by horse swapping.
- 5th. I never saw a gambler who would not tell a fib if he was hard run.
- 6th. I never saw a woman opposed to petticoat government.
- 7th. I never saw an old bachelor offer courtship to an old maid: nor a young girl accept of a poor old bachelor.
- 8th. I never saw a widow refuse marrying on account of her age.
- 9th. I never saw a man thrive by the plough, who did not either hold or drive.
- 10th. I never saw a clean hearth and a drunken wife in the same family.
- 11th. I never saw a subscriber praise the editor after he was sued for the paper.
- 12th. I never saw a newspaper thrive without a good share of advertisements.

RIDDLES. It is a most dangerous gift, and once caused a ten year's war—yet is prized by many far above riches and will often command them.

It is the greatest friend of man, never deceives him, and when united never leaves him.

It was before the creation; still exists in the depths of the sea, and on the earth; yet a child can destroy it in an instant.

It was the fault of angels. It is the fault of man. But without it man's heart were almost broken.

It is the greatest flatterer in the world; yet man would not live without it. It never leaves him, not even in death.

Before the world was, it existed.—Thousands of people think themselves happy when employed with it. Nothing can exist near it. Half the world boast of seeing it every hour, but it never was seen.

It is in all seas, lakes and rivers, but not in liquids. In beasts but not in birds. In men and women but not in infants. It is ever in fear, danger and death; but not with a coward.—It is in sickness and madness; though always in health.

CROSS READING. Late French writers state that drunkards may be cured by eating—fourteen thousand pounds of raw silk just imported.

Lost, a lady's reticule, containing a new dry goods store, with a complete assortment of ironmongery.

We understand that the elephant lately exhibited in this City devoured at one meal—a new grocery store, with an extensive assortment of hardware.—*N. Y. Mir.*

SELDON. When the learned John Seldon was a member of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster, who were appointed to new model religion, he used to delight in puzzling them with curious quibbles. In one of these debates, these venerable sages were very gravely employed in determining the distance between Jerusalem and Jericho; and one of the brethren, to prove that it could be but a short distance, observed, "That fish were carried from one place to the other." On which Mr. Seldon said, "Perhaps it was salt fish." This remark threw the determination again into uncertainty.

George Colman, the Younger. His present majesty, when Prince of Wales, meeting Mr. Colman at a convivial party composed of the first wits of the day, gaily observed, that there

were two George the Youngers in company. "But," continued his royal highness, "I should like to know who is George the Youngest?" "Oh!" replied Colman, very happily, "I could never have had the rudeness to come into the world before your Royal Highness."

TELLING WONDERS. A person had been relating many incredible stories, when Professor Engel, who was present, in order to repress his impertinence said, "But, gentlemen, all this amounts to very little, when I can assure you, that the celebrated organist, Abbe Vogler, once imitated a thunder storm so well, that for miles round all the milk turned sour."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. A school-master in one of the neighboring towns, while upon his morning's walk, passed by the door of a neighbor, who was excavating a log for a pig's trough. "Why," said the school-master, "Mr.—, have you not furniture enough yet?" "Yes," said the man, "enough for my own family, but I expect to board the master this winter, and am making preparations."—*Worcester Spy.*

A lady observed in company, how glorious and useful a body the sun is—"Why, yes, madam," said an Irish gentleman present, "the sun is a very fine body, to be sure: but in my opinion, the moon is much more useful; for the moon affords light in the night time, when we really want it; whereas we have the sun with us in the day time when we have no occasion for it."

IRISH SAILOR. During the operation of the Orders in Council, an American merchantman was boarded by a British frigate, and a strict examination of the crew of the former was of course ordered. As the search proceeded, an Irishman belonging to the merchantman came forward with all the confidence imaginable, to establish his claims to a Yankee origin upon knowledge derived from conversation with his messmates. "Where were you born?" asked the English officer. "In Charlston, please your honor." "Charlston! where's that?" "It is handy on to Boston, please your honor." And do you know where Nantucket is?" asked the officer. "Och! Nance Tuckel is it you mean; I know her very well, and a big jade she is; but what has become of her I'm not able to say." This reply brought poor Paddy into the long-beat.

A FARM.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, by license of Court, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of Thomas Winstow, landlord, in Jay, in the County of Oxford,

A FARM, situated in the Centre of said town of Jay, within twenty rods of the meeting house, containing about ninety acres of Land of the best quality, on which there is a two story Dwelling house, and a Barn. This farm is a part of Lot number eight, in the seventh Range, and lies on the County Road from Farmington to Portland, and on the road leading from Jay meeting house to Paris forming a part of the flourishing Village of Jay, a healthy, pleasant, and desirable place of residence.

Such persons as are in pursuit of farms, will do well to view the Premises, which, with the conditions of sale that are exceedingly liberal, will offer great inducements to attend the sale.

Also—at the same time and place will be sold, one Pew, on the lower floor, in said meeting house, and one yoke of OXEN.

For further particulars inquire of James Starr, Jr. Esq. near the premises, or of the subscriber in Buckfield.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Agent to the February 17, 1827. Sw 133

LANDS.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at ten of the Clock A. M., at the store of Otho Hayford near Hayford's Mills, in Canton, in the County of Oxford, the following lots of Land, situated in that part of Hartford, in said County, formerly called Thompson Town, viz.:

Lot No. 3 in range No. 1. Easterly side of Lot No. 2 in do do 33 Whitney Pond. Containing two hundred and twenty two acres.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 10, in range No. 10 do do 4 & 6, 7, 9 & 11, in do do 11 do do 4 & 6, in do do 12 do do 6 & 8, in do do 13

All on the westerly side of Whitney Pond containing one hundred acres each, more or less.

Lot No. 1, in range No. 2. Westerly side said Pond—one hundred acres.

These lands are chiefly in a state of nature & some few lots however have partial improvements on them. They are to be sold, at all events, to the highest bidder, on very liberal terms, and therefore offer great encouragement to young men, who are in pursuit of new lands on which to locate themselves, and to others who purchase for speculation, to attend the sale.

For further particulars inquire of Capt. Levi Ludden, of Peru or of the subscriber in Buckfield.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Agent to the February 17, 1827. Sw 133

A GOOD POT PATER. For sale at Oxford, N. H. March 13, 1827.

TO BE SOLD,

And Immediate Possession Given.

A GOOD FARM, in Norway, 2 1-2 miles from the Village, adjoining the homestead farm of NATHANIEL BENNETT, Esq., containing one hundred Acres, having on it a good House and Barn, Sheds, &c.—plenty of good Wood—two Wells of good Water—280 rods double Wall, and a small Orchard. Yields about 20 tons of Hay; the mowing, tillage and pasturage, is inferior to none in the vicinity.—PRICE—\$1,000, subject to a small deduction for ready money.—The Farming Utensils may be had with the place, very cheap.

ALSO, a small stock of very likely Cattle, Sheep and Swine, all in prime order, at a fair price.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL SMITH, Norway, March 13, 1827. 141

To the Hon. Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of January. A. D. 1827.

RESPECTFULLY show, REBECCA WANE, widow, JAMES BROOKS, Innholder, and REBECCA, his wife, in her right, John Wade, Tanner, Nathan Nichols, Jr. Trader, and Elizabeth, his wife, in her right, all of Medford, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that they are seized as of fee, and interested as tenants in common with certain proprietors, to them unknown, of one hundred and eighty three, five thousand six hundredth parts of five thousand acres of Land, granted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the proprietors of Buxton, situated in the County of Oxford, aforesaid, called Usher's Grant; and your petitioners are desirous of holding their share in severally; they therefore pray that their said share of the above lands may be assigned and set off to them to hold in severally.

REBECCA WADE, JAMES BROOKS, REBECCA BROOKS, NATHAN NICHOLS, JR. ELIZABETH NICHOLS, JOHN WADE.

By LEVI STOWELL, their Attorney.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ss.

Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1827.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners notify all persons interested to appear at the next Term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, by publishing a copy of said Petition, and of this Order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the said next Term of our said Court, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Copy: Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

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THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy; requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications.—One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty-five cents a box.

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It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cures Time Capitis, commonly called SCALD HEAD, and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children.

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